

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source.

THE EARLIEST regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, and 12 1/2 o'clock. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

KU-KLUX LEGISLATION.

SINCE the commencement of the present session of Congress, if we except the Sumner-Schurz attacks upon the President in the matter of the San Domingo annexation scheme, little else has been done but to talk Ku-klux. The speeches that have been made on this subject have, however, failed to make that impression upon the public mind that they should, for the good and sufficient reason that the average American voter and taxpayer has begun to lose faith in the utility of further Congressional interference in the affairs of the Southern States, and the question is seriously asked whether the evils likely to result from the various anti-Ku-klux measures now before Congress will be greater than those they are designed to cure.

Yesterday both houses of Congress discussed the Ku-klux, but without apparently arriving any nearer to a definite conclusion as to what had best be done with regard to them than they were at the beginning of the session. In the Senate Mr. Blair, who, contrary to our earnest recommendation, was not chosen King of Spain—the Spanish treasury is in a rather low condition at present, and the Blair family and its collateral are doubtless considered too heavy a load to carry—demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the Ku-klux did not exist at all, or if they did exist that they were negroes and Republicans, and that their victims were harmless, unoffending Democrats. In the House General Butler made a very able, and for him a very temperate speech, in which he certainly demonstrated that a very unpleasant state of affairs exists in many of the Southern States, and in which he urged in forcible and eloquent terms that it was the duty of Congress to interfere for the preservation of order and the protection of loyal men. Other Republicans, notably Mr. Garfield, took the opposite ground, and contended that Congressional interference was at least unadvisable, and that the surest, safest, and speediest way to cure the evils which now afflict the South is to allow them to wear themselves out and to trust to time and the influence of citizens whose material interests are injured to bring about an improvement. It may be possible for the Government to put down always subject the South to military rule, and the longer the policy of repression and force is continued the longer will the permanent pacification of the late Rebel States be delayed. The disorders which now exist at the South are in a great measure the result of the old slave system, aggravated by the war and by the reconstruction policy Congress found it necessary to adopt. Their cure must, in any case, be left in a very great measure to time and to the influences which immigration, greater development of the resources of the country, and the gradual introduction of new blood and new ideas, will undoubtedly exert. If by forcible measures Ku-kluxism could be eradicated at once, root and branch, it might be worth while to try force; but as a question of practical statesmanship, does General Butler or any other member of either branch of Congress really imagine that any permanent benefits will be derived from either of the Ku-klux bills now

under discussion, in case it is enacted? or that if Congress undertakes to perform the functions of the State Governments it will not be obliged either to give up in despair or to continue for years to come to pursue a line of policy which a large portion of the most thoughtful men of the nation cannot heartily approve? If Congress does not now interfere, and, refusing resolutely any longer to countenance the carpet-baggers, it passes a universal amnesty law and permits the Southern States to work out their own salvation, it will not be a great while before the depreciation of property and of all the industries of the several States now cursed by the Ku-klux organizations will compel the law-respecting citizens in self-defense to take measures for the permanent restoration of order; and they are likely to do this so much the sooner if they are certain that there will be no further attempts at Congressional interference in purely domestic and State affairs.

THE RECKLESS accession of an attempt to bribe a member of Select Council which was made against the President of the Building Commission by the anti-Penn Square organ, is a fair sample of the manner in which the whole controversy with regard to the site for the public buildings has been conducted by the little "ring" of property-holders who are attempting to defeat the wishes of a vast majority of the people of this city and to nullify the positive decision of last October. Select Council appointed a committee to investigate the matter, but those who made the accusation refused to attend, while repeating their slanders. A committee of the Building Commission also undertook to find out the truth of the matter, and the report submitted by them yesterday, which will be found on our third page, shows how they succeeded. The disgraceful charge made against Mr. Rice had no other foundation than that somebody told one of the editors of an anti-Penn Square organ that somebody told him that a "very reliable" person had said that an individual had been approached, etc., all of which cannot be considered as compromising Mr. Rice to any great extent, especially as his integrity has never before been impeached. The total failure to sustain the accusation brought against the President of the Building Commission ought to have the effect of bringing the entire anti-Penn Square "ring" into such discredit that they will not be entitled to a respectful hearing in the future, and it will demonstrate conclusively to the Legislature the true character of the opposition to the commission which is now working at Harrisburg with the idea that if the commission is abolished the Washington Square site will have another chance.

We call the attention of our readers to an editorial article from the Scranton Republican upon our second page, which sets forth very clearly the real reasons for the non-resumption of work in the mining regions. The Reading Railroad proposed such a compromise as would have been accepted by the W. B. A. if its leaders were fair-minded men, anxious only for justice to themselves and their followers. The rulers of the W. B. A., however, are true imperialists, and they are determined either to rule or ruin, so that the quarrel, as it stands, appears to mean a complete and overwhelming defeat either for the association or for their opponents, unless, indeed, the miners settle the matter by destroying the power of the men who are now destroying them. It is monstrous that the thousands of working miners should be at the mercy of three individuals who are able to dictate whether they shall labor or not, without consulting them in the matter; and as there is a point when a hungry stomach pinches beyond endurance, it is not impossible, in spite of the powerful ties of trades-unionism, that there may be a revolution in the ranks of the W. B. A. At all events, the President of the Reading Railroad Company has transferred the onus of the present suspension from his shoulders to those of Messrs. Siney, Kealy, and Parker, the would-be autocrats of the coal region of Pennsylvania.

UTAH AND MORMONISM.

In view of the determined struggle which is now being waged in Utah between Brigham Young and Judge McKean, of the United States Court, as the respective representatives of the Mormon and Gentile powers, a correct idea of the population of the Territory becomes important. The following are the precise figures in detail, according to the recent census:—

White males.....	42,361	
" females.....	42,563	84,924
Colored males.....	63	
" females.....	55	118
Indian males.....	88	
" females.....	90	178
Chinese males.....	429	
" females.....	16	445
Total population.....	85,035	

The nativity of the population is as follows:—

Native males.....	28,994	
" females.....	27,659	56,653
Foreign males.....	14,947	
" females.....	15,515	30,462
Total population.....	58,095	

The population of Salt Lake City is 17,246, of whom 8293 are white males and 8887 white females; 45 colored and 3 Indians. Of the total, 5127 are native-born males and 5079 native-born females; and 1124 foreign-born males and 8845 foreign-born females. The total number of families in the city is 3485, which gives less than five persons to a family on the average, a very poor showing in favor of the general prevalence of polygamy. It will be noticed that the number of white females exceeds that of white males by only 694, the discrepancy being altogether among those of foreign birth, the females of whom outnumber the males by 696, while the native-born males actually exceed the females by 78. It is among those of foreign birth that the practice of polygamy prevails to the greatest extent, a fact generally admitted and strengthened by the census returns. Of the aggregate population of the Territory, the white males exceed the white females by 885, but among those of foreign birth there is an excess of 695 females, a further corroboration of the fact that polygamy is most prevalent among those of foreign birth. The whole number of families in the Territory is 17,266, or a little more than five persons to a household. Evidently in the days of polygamy are numbered, and in a few years the Gentile element of the population will become so preponderating that the great Mormon inquiry will be totally suppressed.

RHODE ISLAND has recently changed the time for holding her Congressional elections to the fall, but State officers are still elected on the first Wednesday in April. At the election to be held to-day, the following are the candidates to be voted for:—

Governor.....	S. Palford.	Thos. Sicore.
Lieut. Governor.....	P. W. Mifflin.	Ch. R. Cutler.
Secretary of State.....	John H. Bartlett.	Wm. J. Miller.
Attorney-General.....	William Sayles.	Geo. N. Bliss.
Com. Treasurer.....	S. A. Parker.	W. P. Congdon.

At the State election last year, the vote stood 10,492 Republican to 6577 Democratic—a Republican majority of 3915. We believe that the Democrats are not altogether confident of carrying the State. Neither do they count on a certain majority in either branch of the State Legislature, which last year was Republican by 16 majority in the Senate and 66 in the House, the dominant party having about two-thirds of the members in each branch. Three proposed amendments to the State Constitution are also to be voted upon by the people to-day, one of which abolishes the property qualification for voters, which, according to the Democratic organs, is all that has kept the State from rushing into the arms of the Democrats. The other proposed amendments declare that no registry tax shall be levied or assessed or its payment made necessary as a qualification for voting, and that the State shall not contribute to the aid or support of sectarian or denominational schools or institutions. This last provision, if ratified, will worry the Democracy when they get into power in Rhode Island.

ROYALTY'S WEDDING.

The Dresses Worn at Princess Louise's Nuptials. The following is a description (from the Court Circular) of the dresses worn by the royal and distinguished persons present at the royal wedding:—

The Queen wore a black satin dress trimmed with ermine and jet, and a diadem of diamonds over a long white tulle veil. Her Majesty also wore a ruby and diamond brooch and necklace, with a diamond cross, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Charter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of rich blue satin, trimmed with blue velvet and a train of blue velvet edged with white Brussels lace and blue feather trimming; head-dress, blue feathers, pearls, and diamonds. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds, and the Victoria and Albert and Danish orders.

The wedding dress of her Royal Highness Princess Louise was of a rich white satin covered with a deep bloom of Bouillon point lace trimmed with coronas of orange blossoms, white heather and myrtle, and a train of white satin trimmed to correspond with the dress. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of orange blossoms and myrtle, with a veil of Honiton lace held by two diamond pins in the form of daisies, the gift of her Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice. The dress was made by Miss Lillie, and the jewels supplied by Mr. Nestor Sharp. Her Royal Highness also wore a diamond necklace, to which was attached a large ornament of pearls and diamonds, with a sapphire in the center, the gift of the Marquis of Lorne; and a diamond and emerald bracelet given by her Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness likewise wore a diamond bracelet which had belonged to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the one given to her by the people of Windsor.

On leaving the Castle after the marriage ceremony, her Royal Highness wore a white corded silk dress, trimmed with swan's down and fringe, made by Miss Gieve, and a white cloth bonnet with a wreath of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice wore a dress of pink satin, trimmed with Honiton lace, with a wreath of white heather; and emerald, diamond, and pearl ornaments.

The bridesmaids' dresses were of white gossamer silk, trimmed with satin, and a tulle of gossamer and fringe, cerise roses, white heather and ivy, with wreaths to correspond. The dresses were made by Miss Lillie, and the jewels, supplied by Mr. Nestor Sharp.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the 10th Hussars, Royal Dragoon Guards, Prince Arthur the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, and his Royal Highness Prince Leopold a Highland dress.

The Marquis of Lorne wore the uniform of the Royal Artillery Artillery Volunteers.

NEW JERSEY.

A Desperate Affair at Bordentown. The Trenton State Gazette of yesterday says:—On Saturday night last a company of young men had assembled at the beer saloon of Mr. Keller, and were having a good time generally, when a difficulty occurred between two young men named Vankirk and John Norton. Vankirk finding Norton and his friends too strong, started out to go to Trout's hotel for the purpose of getting some of his friends to help him. While there, Norton came in. He immediately drew his pistol and attempted to fire. The piece snapped. It is said it had gone off the contents would have killed Hamilton Trout, the proprietor. A whisky bottle, however, was sent at the head of Norton. He continued to shoot, and actually fired six times without striking any one at either shot. A crowd jumped upon him and overpowered him, and the police having arrived he was taken to Mount Holly jail. The affair was greatly exaggerated in this city during the whole of yesterday. At one time it was stated that Norton had killed two men, and that the assailant was Edward Norton, recently pardoned out of the State Prison. John Norton is a resident of Bordentown, and a brother to Edward.

OBITUARY.

General Duval. This officer, who was a prominent leader of the French insurgents, and who is reported by cable this morning to have been shot in the capture by the Government troops of the republic at Chailion yesterday, was a soldier by profession. He entered the French army in the second quarter of the present century, and was one of the first to agree to the overthrow of Charles X. Soon after the accession of Louis Philippe he gave evidence of holding republican sentiments, and immediately after the overthrow of the "Citizen King" gave in his adhesion to the republic. He opposed the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, but retained his position in the army until after the coup d'etat, when he sent in his resignation. From that time until the overthrow of the empire in September last he remained in private life, taking no part in politics, but recognized as an unswerving republican. After the 3d of September he again took up arms, was commissioned a general, and served during the siege of Paris. He is reported to have been one of the leaders of the Montmartre insurgents from the start.

NOTICES.

SPRING BUSINESS HAS BEGUN, SPRING BUSINESS HAS BEGUN, SPRING BUSINESS HAS BEGUN, AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE. OUR STYLES ARE ELEGANT. OUR PATTERNS ARE HANDSOME. OUR COLORS ARE BEAUTIFUL. OUR QUALITIES ARE THE VERY BEST. OUR MAKE IS SUPERIOR. OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST. SPRING OVERCOATS, DRESS SUITS, BUSINESS SUITS, STRIPPED SUITS FOR MEN AND YOUTHS. STEREPED JACKETS AND PANTS FOR BOYS. CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS. AN EARLY EXAMINATION OF OUR FINEST STOCK OR NEW THINGS CORDIALLY INVITED. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS. FOR SALE LOW—AT CHESTNUT HILL—An unusually attractive and complete Country Seat, five minutes' walk from Chestnut Hill depot. Six acres of beautiful grounds, fruit shade, stables, graperies, green-house, fish-pond, etc. Modern pointed stone residence, 13 rooms. Fine views. RICHARDSON, 121 N. 2d St. No. 306 S. FOURTH Street, 4 SWIM'S.

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